Defense

The fiscal year 2027 Department of Defense funding bill provides $1,072,210,299,000—yes, over $1 trillion for this bill for the first time ever—which is equal to the Administration's fiscal year 2027 request.

House Republicans are increasing the defense bill by $234 billion, while cutting domestic investments across the board by almost $13 billion. They are cutting programs that help Americans afford housing, groceries, utilities, and education while providing billions for useless Trump battleships and sending troops to do landscaping and pick up trash in Washington, D.C.

The bill:

- **Abandons our allies and partners** by failing to support Ukraine with funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and allowing the Administration to cut forces in Europe.

- **Allows Secretary Pete Hegseth to arbitrarily cut $1 billion from across the Department of Defense** without consulting Congress, further ceding power to the Trump Administration under the false assumption of savings from the use of Artificial Intelligence tools.

- **Undermines democracy at home and harms our military readiness** by deploying National Guard to the District of Columbia for "beautification" activities and to other U.S. cities at the President's will.

Bill Summary

Military Personnel – The bill provides $204 billion for active, reserve, and National Guard military personnel, $10.9 billion above fiscal year 2026, and $968 million below the fiscal year 2027 request.

Operation and Maintenance – The bill provides $335 billion, $41 billion above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and $3.3 billion below the fiscal year 2027 request. This includes:

- Approximately $1.2 billion for Environmental Restoration activities, $41.1 million below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and $3.3 million above the fiscal year 2027 request.
- $221 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, $61.5 million below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2027 request.
- $78.2 million for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs, $22.6 million below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2027 request.
- $30 billion for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Space Force, Reserve, and National Guard depot maintenance efforts.
- $20.2 billion for facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization for installation maintenance, shipyard repairs, and other facility enhancements.
- $7.8 billion for ship operations.
- $2.2 billion for United States Cyber Command operations.
- $81 million for U-2 depot maintenance.
- $87.1 million for Civil Air Patrol operations and procurement.
- $201.6 million for the National Guard Youth Challenge Program.
- $65 million for APEX Accelerators to provide technical assistance to businesses interested in working with the Department of Defense.
- $60 million for STARBASE, a youth outreach initiative designed to strengthen students' knowledge in STEM.
- $50 million for Impact Aid and $20 million for Impact Aid for children.
- $30 million for the Red Cross and $30 million for the United Service Organizations to support service members and their families.
- $5 million to support construction of additional Fisher Houses.

Procurement – The bill provides $248 billion, $80.9 billion above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and $9.2 billion below the fiscal year 2027 request, including $1 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA).

Aircraft

- $3.5 billion for 15 KC-46 aircraft.
- $2.6 billion for 24 F-15EX aircraft.
- $2.2 billion for the B-21 Raider.
- $977 million for procurement of the Collaborative Combat Aircraft.
- $3 billion for 22 CH-53K heavy transport helicopters.
- $2.1 billion for six E-2D Advanced Hawkeye aircraft.
- $300 million for additional C-130Js for the Air National Guard.
- $1.6 billion for 11 KC-130Js for the Marine Corps and Navy Reserve.
- $771 million for three MQ-25 Stingray unmanned carrier-based aircraft.

- $493 million for additional UH/HH-60M Army Black Hawk helicopters.
- $456 million for additional CH-47F Block II Chinook helicopters.
- $240 million for MQ-1C Gray Eagle 25M aircraft for the Army National Guard.
- $660 million for three Compass Call aircraft.
- $6.9 billion to support the President's budget request for F-35 fighters.
- $180 million for additional Combat Rescue Helicopters.

Shipbuilding

- $56.7 billion for 21 ships, including 11 battle force ships, to include: one Columbia-class ballistic missile submarine, two Virginia-class fast attack submarines, one FF(X) Frigate, one DDG-51 guided missile destroyer, one Amphibious Assault Ship, one Amphibious Transport Dock, two T-AO Oilers, one AS(X) submarine tender, and one T-AGOS SURTASS ship for anti-submarine warfare.
- $828 million for the submarine industrial base to invest in critical areas including supplier capacity and capability, strategic outsourcing, workforce training, technology, and infrastructure.
- $1.3 billion for productivity enhancements to improve shipbuilder capability, capacity, and efficiency at private nuclear shipyards.
- $471 million for wage enhancements at private nuclear shipyards.
- $741 million for four Ship-to-Shore Connectors.

Munitions

- $10.6 billion for procurement, along with multiyear procurement authority, for critical munitions to include: PAC-3, SM-6, THAAD, Tomahawk, LRASM, JASSM, AMRAAM, JATM, PrSM, SM-3 IIA, and SM-3 IB.
- Multiyear procurement authority for new-entrant low-cost munition systems to include: the Family of Affordable Mass Missiles, Low-Cost Hypersonic Strike systems, and Ground-Launched Low-Cost Cruise Missile systems.
- $355 million to procure Air Force's Family of Affordable Mass Missile systems.
- $325 million to procure low-cost hypersonic strike systems for the Army.
- $156 million to procure low-cost hypersonic strike systems for the Navy.

Space

- $3.7 billion for 20 space launch services.
- $680.9 million for two Global Positioning System III Follow On spacecraft.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) – The bill provides $221 billion, $75.1 billion above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and $2.2 billion above the fiscal year 2027 request. The bill:

- Invests in basic and applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation of new technologies and equipment, and supports the research community, so forces will have the systems and equipment necessary to face tomorrow's challenges.
- Includes the requested $398 million in discretionary funding in a new Golden Dome for America Fund. The President's request also included $17.1 billion on the mandatory side that is not included in the bill.

Aircraft

- $5.9 billion for sixth-generation aircraft, including $915 million for Navy's Next Generation Fighter F/A-XX, and $5 billion for Air Force's F-47.
- $2.8 billion for the Air Force's Long Range Strike Bomber.
- $1.55 billion for the Air Force's E-7 Wedgetail.
- $1.7 billion for the Navy's Take Charge and Move Out mission.
- $2.1 billion for the Army's Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (MV-75).
- $155 million for the Improved Turbine Engine Program.

Space

- $200 million for Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared Polar spacecraft.
- $100.7 million for commercial space services.

Innovation and Industrial Base

- $600 million for Accelerate the Procurement and Fielding of Innovative Technologies (APFIT).
- $1.1 billion for Defense Innovation Unit (DIU).
- $216 million for Office of Strategic Capital (OSC), providing $2.16 billion in loan authority.
- $1 billion for Defense Autonomous Warfare Group (DAWG).
- $1.4 billion for Joint Interagency Task Force 401 (JIATF 401).
- $5.1 billion for Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).
- $552.8 million for Defense Production Act (DPA).
- $2.1 billion for Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS), including $100 million for Civil Reserve Manufacturing Network (CRMN).
- $510.9 million for operational energy capabilities and microreactor projects.

Revolving and Management Funds – The bill provides $4.8 billion in Revolving and Management Funds, which is $2.6 billion above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and $2.7 billion below the fiscal year 2027 request.

Israel – The bill provides $500 million for Israeli Cooperative procurement programs including the Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow defense systems, equal to the fiscal year 2026 level and the fiscal year 2027 request.

Other Department of Defense Programs – The bill also includes:

Defense Health Programs

- $43.4 billion for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense, which is $1.6 billion above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and $881 million above the fiscal year 2027 request.

Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction

- $56 million, $154 million below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2027 request.

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities

- $1.2 billion, including $305 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program, which is $10.1 million above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and $241 million above the fiscal year 2027 request.

Security Cooperation Programs

- Fails to include the $400 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI).
- $1.4 billion for International Security Cooperation Programs.
- $1 billion for the Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative.
- Up to $500 million for Jordan.

Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund

- $303 million to support the Iraqi Security Forces, Kurdish Peshmerga, and the Syrian Democratic Forces countering ISIS, $39.4 million below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2027 request.

Office of the Inspector General

- $506 million, which is a decrease of $11.3 million below the 2026 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2027 request.

General Provisions

- Limits General Transfer Authority to $3 billion.
- Bans the divestment of more than two U-2 aircraft.
- Bans the divestment of F-15 aircraft unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such aircraft will be replaced in a manner that maintains the current total aircraft assigned at a given unit and the readiness of that unit.
- Prohibits the Department from terminating programs of national interest such as the Blackhawk and the E-7.

This legislation <u>includes riders</u> that would:

- Prohibit funding for the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA).
- Move Mexico from Northern Command to Southern Command.